John Robinson his Paper
January 23d 1808

John R Robinson

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. TUESDAY, January 12, 1808. No. 1112.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

Blank Mortgages,
Handsomely printed, on good paper,
For Sale at this Office.

Pittsburgh Presbyterian Church Lottery.

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING—500 *tickets.*

First drawn ticket, No. 2282 $50.
Prize of 150 dollars. No. 1975
do. of 100 do. No. 1452 2107 2959
do. of 50 do. No. 2296
do. of 40 do. No. 2059
do. of 20 do. No. 64 357 1412 1439 2612 2766
do. of 10 do. No. 16 48 134 308 488 525 659 889 917 1066 1135 1236 1751 2256 2526 2996
do. of 6 do. No. 56 60 147 155 164 166 204 215 217 246 259 267 269 271 273 291 315 316 326 332 335 345 371 375 276 407 461 464 504 522 547 560 564 578 605 603 609 613 617 632 643 700 769 801 825 838 854 876 900 945 951 970 991 1013 1024 1028 1064 1065 1079 1082 1088 1093 1157 1159 1165 1172 1177 1183 1199 1204 1228 1294 1299 1306 1319 1331 1368 1373 1388 1400 1418 1475 1540 1556 1570 1602 1617 1623 1662 1733 1749 1757 1762 1763 1768 1793 1814 1815 1827 1833 1927 1929 1951 1967 1976 2011 2028 2067 2070 2090 2103 2138 2139 2166 2204 2208 2244 2271 2292 2316 2321 2330 2347 2354 2401 2406 2409 2418 2421 2532 2535 2542 2595 2603 2635 2652 2654 2696 2702 2704 2776 2791 2805 2806 2816 2833 2838 2844 2857 2861 2878 2915 2919 2958 2995

SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING—450 *tickets.*

Prize of 150 dollars No. 1291.
do. of 50 do. No. 440 561.
do. of 40 do. No. 185 2837.
do. of 20 do. No. 154 350 456 1688 1788 2217 2394 2412 2907 2933
do. of 10 do. No. 15 100 570 715 973 1166 1557 1719 1769 2052 2254 2360 2395 2483 2593 2585 2864 2908.
do. of 6 do. No. 9 30 51 68 89 104 107 133 163 170 178 180 189 190 216 247 254 275 300 373 383 418 421 457 469 473 479 559 576 586 591 607 615 631 665 679 684 687 714 718 765 782 787 810 811 822 850 764 905 932 933 978 980 1018 1048 1052 1070 1094 1106 1110 1125 1139 1195 1197 1237 1250 1257 1273 1312 1364 1372 1418 1426 1466 1471 1486 1493 1494 1495 1506 1515 1541 1550 1561 1610 1611 1638 1648 1679 1692 1704 1709 1776 1787 1799 1814 1815 1827 1833 1875 1957 2010 2044 2057 2137 2174 2180 2185 2225 2236 2263 2279 2291 2298 2327 2329 2383 2393 2447 2452 2481 2482 2519 2525 2539 2577 2583 2588 2617 2650 2651 2714 2735 2738 2749 2778 2789 2790 2792 2812 2875 2898 2925 2949

LAST DAY'S DRAWING—150 *tickets.*

Prize of 500 dollars No. 1218.
do. of 250 do. No. 152.
do. of 100 do. No. 1169.
do. of 50 do. No. 212.
do. of 20 do. No. 1185 2872.
do. of 10 do. No. 601 639 1126 1753 2119 2157 2173 2243 2566.
do. of 6 do. No. 24 257 278 347 387 422 780 833 873 890 1001 1067 1074 1154 1155 1206 1212 1417 1538 1579 1597 1616 1634 1691 1998 2000 2063 2201 2223 2287 2584 2587 2670 2671 2760 2765 2842 2845 2853 2870 2881 2888.

Last drawn ticket—No. 2760, $100—also a six dollar prize.

FOR THE LADIES.

THE BLACK VELVET PELISSE.

(Continued.)

JULIA at length appeared, but pale, dejected, and in her old purple pelisse!

What a mortification! His daughter, the great heiress, the worst dressed and most dowdy looking girl in the company! Insupportable! scarcely could he welcome her, tho' he had not seen her for some days; and he seized the very first opportunity of asking her if she had received the notes.

"Yes, I thank ye, sir," she replied.

"Then why did you not buy what I bade you? It could not be gone; for, if you did not buy it, nobody else could, I am sure."

"I—I—I thought I could do without it—and—"

"There now, there is perverseness. When I wished you not to have it, then you wanted it; and now I protest if I don't believe you did it on purpose to mortify me; and there's those proud minxes, whose father is not worth half what I am, are dressed out as fine as princesses. I vow, girl, you look so shabby and ugly, I can't bear to look at you."

What a trial for Julia! her eyes filled with tears; and at this moment sir Frederic Mortimer approached her and hoped she had not been ill; but he thought she was paler than usual:—

"Paler?" cried her father: "why, I should not have known her, she has made such a fright of herself."

"You may say so, sir," replied the baronet politely, though he almost agreed with him: "but no other man can be of that opinion."

Julia was rather gratified by this speech, but without waiting for an answer, sir Frederic had gone to join the Miss Traceys; and as he entered into an animated conversation with them, Julia was allowed, unattended, to walk to a window in the next room, and enjoy her own melancholy reflections.

At length, to Julia's great relief, they were summoned to the race ground; the baronet taking miss Hanmer under one arm, and the elder miss Tracey under the other.—"So," cried Beresford, seizing Julia roughly by the hand, "I must lead you, I see; for who will take any notice of such a dowdy? Well, girl, I was too proud of you, and you have contrived to humble me enough."

There was a mixture of tenderness and resentment in this speech, which quite overcame Julia and she burst into tears. "There,—now she is going to make herself worse by spoiling her eyes. But come, tell me what you did with the money; I insist on knowing."

"I----I---gave it away," sobbed out Julia.

"Gave it away! Monstrous! I protest I will not speak to you again for a month." So saying, he left her, and carefully avoided to look at or speak to her again.

The races began, and were interesting to all but Julia, who, conscious of being beheld by her father with looks of mortification and resentment, and by the man of her choice with indifference, had no satisfaction to enable her to support the unpleasantness of her situation, except the consciousness that her sorrow had been the cause of happiness to others, and that the family whom she had relieved were probably at that moment naming her with praises and blessings. "Then why should I be so selfish as to repine?" thought Julia:---"perhaps no one present has such a right as I to rejoice; for how poor are the gratifications of vanity to the triumphs of benevolence!"

So like a philosopher reasoned our heroine; but she felt like a woman, and, spite of herself, an expression of vexation prevailed over the usual sweetness of her countenance.

The races at length finished, and with them she flattered herself would finish her mortifications; but in vain. The company was expected to stay to partake of a cold collation, which was to be preceded by music and dancing; and Julia was obliged to accept the unwelcome invitation.

As the ladies were most of them very young, they were supposed not to have yet forgotten the art of dancing minuets,---an art now of so little use; and Mr. Hanmer begged sir Frederic would lead out his daughter to shew off in a minuet. The baronet obeyed; and then offered to take out Julia for the same purpose; but she, blushing, refused to comply.

"Well, what's that for?" cried Beresford, who knew that Julia was remarkable for dancing a good minuet.—"Why can't you dance when you are asked, miss Beresford?" "Because," replied Julia in a faultering voice, "I have no gown on, and I can't dance a minuet in my---in my pelisse."

"Rot your pelisse!" exclaimed Beresford, forgetting all decency and decorum, and turned to the window to hide his angry emotions, while Julia hung her head, abashed; and the baronet led out miss Tracey, who, throwing off the cloak which she had worn before, having expected such an exhibition would take place, displayed a very fine form, set off by the most becoming gown possible.

"Charming! admirable! what a figure! what grace!" was murmured thro'out the room. Mr. Beresford's proud heart throbbed almost to agony: while Julia, though ever ready to acknowledge the excellence of another, still felt the whole scene so vexatious to her, principally from the mortification of her father, that her only resource was again thinking on the family rescued from misery by her.

Reels were next called for; and then Julia stood up to dance; but she had not danced five minutes, when, exhausted by the various emotions which she had undergone during the last eight and forty hours, her head became so giddy, that she could not proceed, and was obliged to sit down.

"I believe the deuce is in the girl, muttered Mr. Beresford; and, to increase her distress, Julia overheard him.

In a short time the dancing was discontinued, and a concert begun. Miss Hanmer played a sonata, and miss Tracey sung a bravura song with great execution. Julia was then called upon to play; but she timidly answered that she never played lessons:—

"But you sing," said miss Hanmer.

'Sometimes;—but I beg to be excused singing now.'

'What! you will not sing neither?'—said Mr. Beresford.

'I can't sing now, indeed sir; I am not well enough; and I tremble so much that I have not a steady note in my voice.'

'So miss,' whispered Mr. Beresford, 'and this is what I get in return for having squandered so much money on your education!'

The miss Tracey's were then applied to and they sung, with great applause, a difficult Italian duo, and were complimented into the bargain on their readiness to oblige.

Poor Julia!

'You see, miss Beresford, how silly and contemptible you look,' whispered Beresford, 'while these squalling misses run away with all the admiration.'

Julia's persecutions were not yet over.—'Tho' you are not well enough, miss Beresford, to sing a song,' said Mr. Hanmer, 'which requires much exertion, surely you can sing a ballad without music, which is, I am told, your fort.'

'So I have heard,' cried sir Frederic. 'Do, miss Beresford, oblige us.'

'Do,' said the miss Traceys; 'and we have a claim on you.'

'I own it,' replied Julia, in a voice scarcely audible; but you who are such proficients in music, must know that to sing a simple ballad, requires more self possession and steadiness of tone than any other kind of singing; as all the merit depends on the clearness of utterance and the power of sustaining the notes.'

'True;'—but do try.'

'Indeed I cannot:' and, shrugging up their shoulders, the ladies desisted from any further importunities. 'I am so surprized' said one to the other, leaning across two or three gentlemen: 'I had heard that miss Beresford was remarkably good humored and obliging, and she seems quite sullen and obstinate: dont you think so?'

"O dear, yes! and not obliging at all."

"No, indeed," cried Miss Hanmer; "she seems to presume on her wealth, I think: what think you, gentlemen?'

But the gentlemen were not so hasty in their judgments—two of them only observed that miss Beresford was in no respect like herself that day.

"I don't think she is well," said the baronet.

"Perhaps she is in love," said miss Tracey, laughing at the shrewdness of her own observation.

"Perhaps so," replied sir Frederic, thoughtfully.

It was sir Frederic's intention to marry, and, if possible, a young woman born in the same county as himself; for he wished her to have the same local prejudices as he had, and to have the same early attachments: consequently he enquired of his steward, before he came to reside at his seat, into the character of the ladies in his neighbourhood; but the steward could, or would, talk of no one but Julia Beresford; and of her he gave so exalted a character, that sir Frederic, who only remembered her as a pleasing modest girl, was very sorry that he had not paid her more attention.

Soon after, in the gallery of an eminent painter, he saw her picture; and though he thought it flattered, he gazed on it with pleasure, and fancied that Julia, when animated, might be quite as handsome as that was. Since that time he had frequently thought of her, and thought of her as a woman formed to make him happy; and indeed he had gone to look at her picture the day before he came down to the country, and had it strongly in his remembrance when he saw Julia herself, pale, spiritless, and ill dressed in Mr. Hanmer's drawing room.

Perhaps it would be too much to say, that he felt as much chagrined as Mr. Beresford; but certain it is, that he was sensibly disappointed, and could not help yielding to the superior attraction of the lovely and elegant miss Tracey: besides she was the object of general attention, and

"We know of old that all contend
"To win her grace whom all commend."

The concert being over, the company adjourned to an elegant entertainment set out in an open pavilion in the park, which commanded a most lovely view of the adjacent country.

Julia seated herself near the entrance; the baronet placed himself between the two lovely sisters; and Beresford, in order to be able to vent his spleen every now and then in his daughter's ear, took a chair beside her.

The colation had every delicacy to tempt the palate, and every decoration to gratify the taste; and all, except the pensive Julia, seemed to enjoy it; when, as she was leaning from the door to speak to a lady at the head of the table, a little boy, about ten years old, peeped into the pavilion, as if anxiously looking for some one.

The child was so clean, and so neat in his dress, that a gentleman near him patted his curly head, and asked him what he wanted.

"A lady."

"But what lady? Here is one, and a pretty one too," showing the lady next him; "will not she do?"

"Oh no! she is not my lady," replied the boy. At this moment Julia turned round, and the little boy, clapping his hands, exclaimed, "Oh! that's she! that's she!" Then running out, he cried, "Mother! mother! Father! father! here she is! we have found her at last!" and before Julia, who suspected what was to follow, could leave her place, and get out of the pavilion, the poor man and woman whom she had relieved, and their well clothed happy family, appeared before the door of it.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, January 12, 1808.

In this day's Gazette will be found the remarks of the National Intelligencer on the expediency and policy of the embargo. These remarks may be considered as coming from the President, and viewed as the most prominent arguments in favour of the measure.

The articles, on the same subject, from the Gazette of the United States, are highly interesting and important.

We earnestly hope that our readers will give them a serious and attentive perusal.

We have had the pleasure of conversing with a respectable and intelligent gentlemen just arrived from Detroit. He states that the prevailing opinion at the British settlements in that neighbourhood is, that there will be a war between this country and Great Britain. In corroboration of this opinion he states that there are now at Fort Amherstburgh, a British post about eighteen miles from Detroit, at least 2000 Indians, almost exclusively warriors.—That they are all armed, and supported at the expence of the British, and with great liberality; that their arms are guns, rifles and tomahawks; and that since August there has been constantly there between two and three thousand. *Nat. Intel.*

From the National Intelligencer, Dec. 22.

EMBARGO.

This is a strong measure proceeding from the energy of the public councils, appealing to the patriotism of their constituents, and is of all measures the one peculiarly adapted to the crisis. The honest judgment of all parties has anticipated and called for it.

The measures could no longer, in fact, be delayed without sacrificing the vital interests of the nation.

Great Britain by interpolations into the maritime code operating on her enemies through the violated rights of neutrals, furnished an occasion which was seized by the French government for the decree of November, 1806, interdicting commerce with Great Britain, which was adopted by the allies of France, particularly by Spain, in her decree of February, 1807.

The decree of November was followed by the retaliating British order of January, 1807, making war on all neutral trade usually carried on from the ports of one enemy to those of another.

France, again seconded by Spain and other allies, is retaliating on this order, by new constructions extending their decrees to all trade from British territories or in British articles.

And it is clear that if not already done, G. Britain meditates further retaliations, most probably an interdiction of all trade by this country, (now the only neutral one) with the enemies of Great Britain, that is to say with the whole commercial world.

To these destructive operations against our commerce, is to be added the late proclamation of Great Britain on the subject of seamen.—This extraordinary instrument, instead of relinquishing the pretension with respect to alledged *deserters* on board *national ships*, extends it to all British *seamen* on board; varying only the mode of process from that used by Berkely, to a redress to be obtained by the government itself. And with respect to seamen on board merchant vessels, the proclamation has made it the DUTY of all her sea officers to search and seize all such as they may call British natives; whether wanted or not for the service of their respective ships. From the proportion of American citizens heretofore taken under the name of British seamen, may be calculated the number of victims to be added by this formal sanction to the claim of British officers, and the conversion of that claim into a DUTY.

Thus the ocean presents a field only where no harvest is to be reaped bnt that of danger, of spoliation and of disgrace.

Under such circumstances the best to be done is what has been done; a dignified retirement within ourselves; a watchful preservation of our resources: and a demonstration to the world, that we possess a virtue and a patriotism which can take any shape that will best suit the occasion.

It is singularly fortunate that an embargo, whilst it preserves our essential resources, will have the collateral effect of making it the interest of all nations to change the system which has driven our commerce from the ocean.

Great Britain will feel it in her manufactures, in the loss of naval stores, and above all in the supplies essential to her colonies; to the number of which she is adding by new conquests.

France will feel it in the loss of all those colonial luxuries, which she has hitherto received thro' our neutral commerce; and her colonies will at once be cut off from the sale of their productions and the source of their supplies.

Spain will feel it, more perhaps than any, in the failure of imported food, not making enough within herself, and in her populous and important colonies which depend wholly on us for the suppiy of their daily wants.

It is a happy consideration also attending this measure, that although it will have these effects, salutary it may be hoped, on the policy of the great contending nations, it affords neither of them the slightest ground for complaint. The embargo violates the rights of none. Its object is to secure ourselves. It is a measure of precaution, not of aggression. It is resorted to by all nations, when their great interests require it. All of them have made us on different occasions feel the effects of such a resort on our commercial interests. And it could be the less murmured at, by those who may be incidentally affected by the present embargo; inasmuch as they have forced us into the measure, by the *direct* effect on us of measures founded in an alledged regard for their own *eventual* safety and essential interests.

But may not the embargo bring on war from some of the nations affected by it? Certainly not; if war be not predetermined on against us. Being a measure of peace and precaution; being universal, and therefore impartial; extending in reality as well as ostensibly to all nations, there is not a shadow of pretext to make it a cause of war. War, therefore, let it be repeated, cannot be the result, unless it be in pursuance of a predetermined plan of hostility against this country.

Will it not be an impediment to amicable negociations with nations with which we have unsettled differences?—Not more than any other precaution; not more certainly than military preparations, with which depending negociations are frequently accompanied, and sometimes professedly armed. The policy of president Washington sent Mr. Jay into negociation, with an embargo in his hand. Would the treaty he made have been the worse, if the embargo had not been rescinded?

Might not the embargo have been better modified? Might not, particularly, the vessels of several foreign nations have been allowed to carry on trade from our ports?

The plausibility of such an exception vanishes at once, when tested by inevitable and inadmissible consequences.

1. It would have given so decided and exclusive an advantage to one of the belligerent parties, that it would have been difficult to justify it to the others. Great Britain having the command of the sea and means of conveyance, would have supplied her wants, whilst her enemies, having neither, would be left destitute.

2. Having the monopoly of our market, her agents would obtain supplies at half their value.

3. The competition to sell to them, would have made every purchase a favor, and consequently a source of dreadful influence.

4. Our mariners thrown out of employment, would have been easily inticed into foreign service, never probably to be regained. Our ships might perhaps be bought up at the same time for half their value, and be lost to the nation.

5. In fine the exception, thus operating in favor of Great Britain, would have done what above all things she would have wished. It would have given her a monopoly of the trade of the world; would have secured all her supplies on the best terms, whilst ner enemies and rivals would go without altogether; and to crown the whole, it would without the benefit of more than a very scanty market for our produce, have given her the greatest possible interest in persevering in those regulations, and prolonging that state of things, which forms the present afflicting crisis to this country.

The embargo then is the best expedient in its best form. It has been recommended by the president, who has the best means of knowing the policy of foreign governments, and it has been adopted by congress, who are alone able to provide in such cases for the security of the public rights and interests; adopted almost unanimously by senate, and by as large a majority in the house of representatives as is to be expected in any case where an honest difference of opinion may be added to the habitual opposition of party spirit.

All that remains then for a people confiding in their government is to rally round the measure which that government has adopted for their good, and to secure its just effect, by patiently and proudly submitting to every inconvenience which such a measure necessarily carries with it.

December 23.

A rapid view was taken in our last paper of the nature and effects of the embargo. As it is the strongest measure yet taken by the government, and from its very nature will be productive of interesting consequences not only to the foreign world, but likewise to ourselves, it is of the first importance that the public should receive correct impressions of it. For a time it will materially reduce the price of our produce, and enhance that of many foreign commodities. The latter circumstance will operate as some indemnity to our merchants for the suspension of their business; the former will, in a considerable degree, affect the interests of the farmer and planter. Fortunately, in this country it is the latter class of citizens, who, from their numbers as well as their wealth, are the most able to bear pressure. The season at which the embargo is laid is favorable to them. They will already have supplied themselves with most of the goods they will want for the ensuing winter; the crops of the last autumn will to a great extent have already found a market, and the principal exertions requisite for the next harvest will not be called for until the ensuing spring. This will alleviate, tho' it certainly will not supersede the effects of the measure. There will still remain occasion for much fortitude, perhaps for greater patience.

Is the state of our affairs such as requires this sacrifice? Might not a resort to milder measures do as well? We confidently answer no; not only for the reasons assigned in our last, but for other reasons.

A crisis has arrived, that calls for some decided step. The national spirit is up. That spirit is invaluable. In case of war it is to lead us to conquest. By the vigor with which it shall wield the physical force of the country, it is to inspire us with unshaken confidence in our strength, and to appal our enemy. In our solemn appeal to the world, it is to silence forever the idle hope that flatters itself with the phantom, either that we are a divided people, or that our republican institutions have not energy enough to defend us, much less to inflict serious injury on our enemies. To dispel this illusion, in such an event there must cease to exist an inch of British ground on this continent.

The people having shewn their sprsit, the season has arrived for the government to sustain, second and direct it. To delay any longer doing this would be to jeopardize its existence. The crisis not requiring war, still hoping, if not expecting peace, an embargo is the next best measure for maintaining the national tone. It will arm the nation. It will do more. It will arm the executive government. It is an unequivocal, and efficient expression of confidence in the executive; and gives the president a new weapon of negociation—we say *weapon* of negociation, for in the present state of the world, even negociation has ceased to be pacific. Without being backed by force it is an empty sound.

The embargo furnishes this weapon. The sword is not drawn from the scabbard, but it may be drawn at a moment's warning. By it, every member of the community will be sensibly impressed with the solemnity of the crisis, and will be prepared for events. The public will be impatient for a decision of the great interests depending. All will be anxious for a restoration of their ordinary pursuits. Our negociator will be armed with the public sensibility. He will be constrained to require a definitive answer, and the whole nation will call upon him with one voice to require that this answer be prompt. The negociant of a foreign nation, if his instructions be amicable, will himself perceive the necessity of a prompt and candid answer, and give it; and if hostile, the sooner the truth comes out the better.

This is exactly the result so long impatiently expected by the nation, a result whose further protraction might be ruinous to our interests and derogatory to our character.

There are those who suppose that this step will be productive of incalculable commercial losses. It will certainly produce much inconvenience to the mercantile world. But it will not be unaccompanied with benefit. It will separate the wheat from the chaff. It will coerce the settlement of long standing and complicated accounts. The merchant who has been fraudulently trading in another's capital, may sink. And will not this be just? Is the man an object of commisseration who, at such a moment, when all our resources ought to be carefully husbanded for the day of danger, is base enough to risque not his own property, for he has none to risque, but that of another more cautious than himself, and that too which if lost will be lost to the nation, and so much gained by our enemy? Can any legal measure be too strong for such a man; one, who to personal dishonesty adds a total destitution of patriotism; one, who to promote his own interest, can behold with indifference the wreck of his friend's fortune, and the disgrace or ruin of his country?

If there is in the United States such a class of men, the sooner they are called to account the better, and the sooner they are arrested in their injustice the happier for the honest part of the community. As to the solid, honest traders, it is a fact that the greater part of them have long contemplated the lowering aspect of the horizon, and have wisely and honorably, by withdrawing their property from the ocean, determined to await the issue of events. This body of men, and we hope it includes a great majority of our merchants, will approve the embargo.

We believe it will be a popular measure with all classes. We are certain that the farmer, the planter, and the mechanic will approve it from the security it offers to the public interests; and if the merchants be as honest and enlightened, as we trust they are, they will perceive the indissoluable connection between their solid and permanent prosperity and the general welfare. Facts too attest the general expectation that this measure would be resorted to by the government; no sooner was the late news received than the public prints of different political characters and in different parts of the union demanded an embargo; and no sooner were the doors of congress closed, than it became the universal impression that this measure was about to be taken.

December 28.

We have said that the embargo gives no pretext to any foreign nation to make war on us. More may be said. It destroys the temptation of war.

Would war be directed against us on the ocean? There it would find at present but a remnant of our commerce not yet got home from distant voyages, and in a little time none at all. On that element therefore we shall be invulnerable.

Will it assail us on the other element? There too every tempting object fails. Already our means of defence are forbidding, and the activity and efficacy given to our preparations, by the confinement of our seamen and stores to our own ports, will quickly bid defiance to all the force that can be brought against them. The only spot for which serious apprehensions have been felt is the city of New-York; at once the richest and most exposed of our emporiums. But let it be remembered that its resources for defence, are in proportion to those of its commerce. Besides; the preparations already made, with others on foot and in prospect, are placing it beyond the reach of danger. Great as the stake is (much of it by the way the invader's own property,) an enemy that counts all the cost of an armament giving even a chance of success, will strike the balance, against the bargain.

Such would be our situation on both elements. What would be that of an enemy, should it be the one most in condition to threaten us? With indefensible territory at our doors; all the wealth that floats on the ocean would be also exposed.—There might indeed be a thousand clumsy ships of war parading on that element.—But there would be many thousand laden with the commerce of the world, inviting under a mock protection, the pursuits of our eagle eyed cruizers; swift as the wind; swarming in every sea, and finding a haunt and a home in every port.

War, therefore can have no real charms for such an enemy. So far from it that the American nation in prefering an embargo to war, under circumstances demanding one of the two, or a submission to evils greater than either, gives the most signal proofs that it delights in peace, that the sword is the last weapon it is disposed to employ, and that it allows to interest but little of its weight when put into the scale against humanity.

It is not denied that an embargo imposes on us privations. But what are these compared with its affects on those who have driven us into the measures? We shall be deprived of market for superfluities. They will feel the want of necessaries. The profits of our labor will be diminished. The supplies that *feed* theirs will fail. Which of the parties will suffer most? Which will first be tired of the trial?

An embargo will not be without advantages, separate from the immediate purpose it is to answer. It forces frugality in the use of things depending on habit alone for the gratification they yield. It fosters applications of labor which contributes to our internal sufficiency for our wants. It will extend those household manufactures, which are particularly adapted to the present state of our society. And it favors the introduction of particular branches of others, highly important in their nature, which will proceed of themselves when once put into motion, and moreover by attracting from abroad, hands suitable for the service, will take the fewer from the cultivation of our soil.

But an advantage most to be prized is the death blow which perservance in the measure, till the occasion for it be over, will give to the insulting opinion in Europe that submission to wrongs of every sort will at all times be preferred here to a protracted suspension of commerce.—Unfortunately the treacherous language of two many among us has nourished an error to which we may trace most, if not all the maritime aggressions, and unreciprocal restrictions of commerce, which for a long period have been accumulating against us. Neither injury nor insult has been supposed capable of rousing the virtue of the nation, to an inflexible purpose of foregoing the luxuries and profits of trade, however obvious or effectual such a mode of redress might be. The opportunity is now afforded for putting an end for ever to this misconception of our national character. Let the example teach the world that our firmness equals our moderation; that having resorted to a measure just in itself, and adequate to its object, we will flinch from no sacrices which the honor and good of the nation demand from virtuous and faithful citizens.—This manly spirit will ensure success, and success in this case will be our defence, and the cheapest of all defences against the repetition of wrongs which might provoke a repetition of such a remedy. With other injured nations, there may be no choice, but between disgraceful submission or war. A benignant providence has given to this a happy resource for availing both. It is our duty to avail ourselves of it; and particularly on the present occasion to demonstrate its efficacy.

Communications from Washington City to the Editor of the Gazette of the U. States.

Thursday, December 24.

You have before this time received information of the embargo; the law has gone into operation, and the measure has already been in some degree felt by the people.

Whether the policy which dictated this law be wise or foolish I presume not to determine. It is now a law of the land: it must be obeyed, and complaint or resistance will be vain. Let the measure be felt for a few months; let the the merchant lay up his ships in his docks; let the farmer and planter destroy their superfluous produce. After a little experience they judge by the event, of the policy of the measure; they will ascertain its operation, and how they can subsist under it, for know that the law is without limit; it is intended to be in force until Great-Britain shall be prostrate at our feet. Such is the language of the friends of the measure; they declared in secret session that the law would never be relinquished till Great-Britain and France had given us complete satisfaction. How long it will take to produce this effect I am not mathematician enough to calculate. Some skilful friend may, perhaps, by a fluxionary process, ascertain the time. It will take at least three months for information of the law to be transmitted to Europe, for it to produce its effect there, and for us to receive notice of it; so that the most sanguine friends of the embargo cannot entertain the idea of its being removed in less than three months at soonest. In truth they declare they expect it will not be removed in less than a twelve month if it is even then.

It will be imprudent and unsafe for either merchants or farmers to calculate on a repeal of the law. Why should it be repealed? The reasons which now exist in its favour will probably exist for a considerable length of time.—Should the merchant be made bankrupt, should the produce of the country rot in the hands of the farmer, these are indeed evils to be lamented: no doubt the government lament them, but the policy of the measure must be supported; and with what face can any man who has voted for the law, propose its repeal? No: let every man in the community prepare himself for patience and submission. These are excellent virtues, and there is likely to be chance enough for their exercise. Recollect that we should never have heard of the virtues of Job had he not previously been subjected to great privations.

We are assured that very little was said in session by the friends of the embargo. They perhaps supposed the expediency of the measure so manifest that it required no argument or illustration; or they supposed that no logick or eloquence could render it plausible. Which of these alternatives best explain their conduct I leave to your sagacity to discover. On Monday the house was 12 hours in constant session. During all that time not a single friend of the

bill rose to vindicate the measure. Whenever an opponent closed his speech, loud calls for the question were vociferated from every part of the house; when they were speaking there was such noise and confusion, such talking and coughing, and hemming, that little or nothing could be heard. In this manner was the debate conducted upon a measure of as much importance as any that has engaged the attention of Congress since the organization of the government.

As the friends of the measure did not condescend to assign any reason in favour of their vote, we are left to grope in the dark. Against the measure there was talking enough. Twelve hours in continuation one day beside almost the whole of two other days. The minority regarded the measure as inadequate and destructive, injuring foreign powers very little in comparison with the extreme and irreparable injury to ourselves. They denounced it as a measure that originated in a mandate from France. I am assured that most if not all those who opposed it expressed their entire belief that it proceeded from Bonaparte and was intended to co-operate with his scheme of destroying British commerce. "*I will stake my life upon it*," said Mr. Masters, "*the hand of Napoleon is in this thing.*" Mr. Randolph and Mr. Elliot considered the independence of the nation gone the moment the bill passed; they saw the origin and object of the measure, and expressed their apprehensions that the time was fast coming when we were to be added to Holland, Naples, Westphalia, &c. to whom Bonaparte has given Kings. Who knows said Mr. R. but that at this moment the prince regent of the future king of America, who is now puling in his nurse's arms, may be within these very walls.

Attempts were made to obtain amendments to the bill; among others to limit its operation to 60 days; but they were repeatedly negatived by a silent majority. As your port is generally embargoed about this season of the year by the ice, you may not, perhaps, feel the effects of this measure so soon as the people of other cities.

The following interesting extract of a letter communicated for publication in the Gazette of the United States, is known to the editor to be genuine, and the facts stated may be relied upon.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress to his friend in the country, dated Washington, December 23.

"You have doubtless received information before this time that Congress have passed a law laying an embargo. The question was taken in the house of representatives, at 11 o'clock, Monday night, and carried by a large majority —ayes 82, noes 44.

Probably no question that has been agitated since the establishment of the present government, has excited more sensibility. The debate, especially upon the last day, was uncommonly animated and interesting. The friends of the measure had, it is supposed, agreed between Saturday evening and Monday morning to say nothing but take a silent vote. Except a few observations by way of explanation nothing was said by the friends of the bill, during a session of twelve hours on Monday. The time was taken up by its opponents. The measure is adopted in pursuance of a recommendation from the President, professedly given in consequence of recent communications from Mr. Armstrong, our minister at Paris. Mr. A. has given information that Bonaparte is determined to enforce his decree against neutral commerce without any exception in our favour. The letter of Armstrong, however, was not communicated to us, though repeatedly called for, and though different gentlemen expressed a strong jealousy that there was something in that letter besides notice of Bonaparte's determination to inforce his decree. Nicholas, of Virginia, upon being pressed, said an embargo would be a powerful means to bring Great-Britain and France to terms. Smilie said that France was contending for the right of neutrals and that we ought to assist her in securing the freedom of the seas. These two gentlemen are supposed to know more about executive secrets than most others. Notwithstanding an attempt was studiously made to disguise the real object, the opponents suspected that Great-Britain was the only power aimed at. You have seen in the papers that Bonaparte has said, "there shall no longer be any neutrals," "neutral ports shall be shut against British commerce."—What jealousy may then be reasonably indulged? for positive proof we have not and cannot obtain. Is it not probable that an intimation has been received through Armstrong, or in some other way, that our ports must be shut against the British? Or is it not the plan for us to make common cause with the august emperor, whose sympathies and ours are the same.

When the measure was first suggested in the house, Mr. Randolph approved it; but when he perceived the motive of the object, and the probable consequences of the measure, he instantly and magnanimously retrenched his first opinion and opposed the bill as calculated to seal the death warrant of our liberties. His last speech, delivered about 10 o'clock on Monday night, and the last that was delivered on the subject, was one of the most solemn, dignified, and impressive speeches which I ever heard. But such was the predetermination, such the inflexible obstinacy of the majority, that argument and reason were useless.

An embargo was deprecated as in all probability, it would lead to immediate war with Great-Britain; that it was idle to suppose she would not perceive the design, notwithstanding the flimsy veil thrown over it. It was admitted that if the melancholy crisis had arrived in which war was inevitable, such a measure might be proper. But it was really hoped that the day of conciliation had not passed; that it was extremely to be regretted that any obstacle should be thrown in the way to a negociation with the envoy daily expected here. I hope, sir, that we may be disappointed in our expectations; but the prospect is gloomy.

From the United States Gazette.

State of our Affairs.——The only subject which now interests the public mind and on which information is greedily sought, is that of our foreign relations. We find our own government adopting measures, which must necessarily be productive of very distressing consequences to the nation; but we enquire in vain for information, as to the facts which render such measures necessary. The government, in their remarks upon the subject, refer us to interpolations in the maritime code, by Great-Britain, as the primary cause of recommending an embargo. Yet, it is well known, that if what are called British interpolations, are a sufficient cause for laying an embargo, it should have been laid long ago; for no new principles have, for many years, been set up by the British government. Still we find that many of the public papers which are in the confidence of the administration persevere in declaring that the embargo has been occasioned entirely by our differences with Great-Britain, and is intended principally to operate against her.—Indeed, some go so far as to allege that we have no cause of complaint against any other nation. The emissary of the French emperor, who publishes the Aurora, in his paper of yesterday, says expressly:

"We totally deny that there has been, at "any time from the commencement of the "French revolution, in that country, under "any form of its government, revolutionary, "consular, or imperial, any disposition hostile, "unfriendly, or insidious towards the United "States."

This, to be sure, is saying as much as his master could ask or wish from him.

On the contrary, some of the administration papers, which are not so exclusively devoted to the interest of France, in opposition to that of the United States, suppose that embargo has been occasioned by some "*disgraceful propositions* made by Napoleon to our executive." Among these is Cheetham's American Citizen, published in New-York. In support of this opinion, he reviews the correspondence which took place in London between Mr. Monroe and Mr. Canning, and states that as all negociation between the two governments had been suspended previous to Monroe's despatches of the 10th October; as those despatches had been two days deliberated upon in Congress, with closed doors without producing any other consequence than a bill supplementary to the non-importation act; and as the government have since received no official communications from England, it is not reasonable to suppose that an embargo was deemed *necessary* in consequence of any information from that quarter.

He then goes on to argue, that though the embargo has grown out of the demands of France, still the imperial construction of the decree of Nov. 21, although the cause *publicly* assigned, is insufficient to account for the measure.

"We must advert," says he, "to something *which we are not permitted to see*, for the real cause; I mean the letters of Messrs. Armstrong and Champagny which we may be assured contain matter of great pith and moment, and which are, I believe, the sole cause of the embargo."

He remarks with great force, that if the letters of Armstrong and Champagny related only to the construction of the decree of the 21st November, there could be no occasion for having them returned, and no *impropriety* in making them public, inasmuch as the letter of the "Grand Judge" Regnier, officially announcing the fact, is published by the government, at the same time that they declare that it would be *improper* to make public the others.

His conclusion is (and it is corroborated by numerous letters from Washington, as well as by other private information) that those letters contain demands of a *very disgraceful nature.*

We shall close this article with the following extract from the Citizen, which forms a very honorable contrast to the one, which we have made above, from the Aurora.

"Napoleon, the inexorable tyrant of Europe, "he who in society has confounded the moral "and political relations of man to man—blasted with his pestilential breath the germinations of republicanism in Europe—rivetted anew upon the poor and the oppressed, the ignoble and galling chains of slavery, and destroyed even hope itself of a better state of things in that unfortunate portion of the globe; this man, this great enemy of freedom, not content with lording it over all continental Europe, has stretched forth his strong and bloody arm across the Atlantick, and *menaced* us with WAR, unless we comply with his insolent demands to *shut our ports against the commerce of England!* Such are the intimations which are privately given of the contents of "Messrs. Armstrong and Champagny's letters, which it would be improper to make public," but upon which the embargo is bottomed."

Great solicitude now exists, and not without reason, relative to the views and declarations of Bonaparte, in regard to this country. It appears very evident from rumours abroad, as well as from the measures of the government, that some very extravagant demands have been made upon us by France; but what those demands are, we are not able to ascertain.—Whether it has been peremptorily ordered by the French emperor, that we should take part with him in the war against Great-Britain, or whether he has merely adopted such threatning language and measures as he deems well calculated to force us into the contest, is doubtless well known to the government; but they have not thought proper to inform us. It appears from the President's confidential message that there are some important letters, in the office of the secretary of state, from Messrs. Armstrong and Champagny; but it does not comport with the pleasure of government that we should know the contents of those papers, or even the subject to which they relate. The embargo, however necessary and proper, must unavoidably produce great distress, particularly upon the agricultural part of the community. We cannot but think that when the people are called upon to *suffer so much*, they ought to be permitted to *understand something.*

U. S. Gaz.

ORIGINAL.

TO JULIA.

Fare thee well, yet e'er I leave thee
Once again bestow me bliss;
Tell again, you'll not deceive me,
Seal th' assurance with a kiss—
For I love thee, more sincerely,
Than a youth e'er lov'd before;
Few have ever lov'd so dearly,
None can love thee, Julia more;
Fare thee well!

Alas my bosom wildly aching
Feels a woe, it never knew;
And my heart, I think is breaking,
When I bid thee, love, adieu!
Fare thee well, we'll meet again,
Kindred hearts will meet in love;
Mine that feels such parting pain,
Will to Julia, faithful prove—
Fare thee well!

Cease not, then, to love me ever
For I love thee—I adore thee;
Julia shall I love forever,
Equal love, none felt before me—
Many pleasures have I known;
None so great as loving thee;
Julia, can you softly own,
None so great as loving me?
Fare thee well!

M.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 31.

Mr. ROSE arrived!

Captain Pearson, in 48 hours from Norfolk, informs that the Statira frigate with Mr. Rose on board, arrived at Norfolk on the 26th inst.

Letters from gentlemen of the first intelligence at Washington, mention, with considerable confidence, an expectation of the seat of government being removed to this city.

One of these letters goes so far as to enquire what accommodations could be provided in a given time for Congress and the Heads of Departments.—A majority in both Houses are stated to be decidedly in favor or abandoning Washington. Mr. Gallatin, it is said, has demonstrated, that the concerns of his department alone could be conducted in this city, at a positive saving of nearly 200,000 dollars per annum.

The senate of the U. S. have passed a bill augmenting the military peace establishment of the U. States. It authorises the president to raise, in addition to the present peace establishment, one regiment of infantry, one battalion of cavalry, and one of rifle men.

Extract of a letter from a Member of Congress, to his friend in this city.

"The King of England's proclamation, Bonaparte's blockading decree, and a strong belief that G. Britain will publish and enforce a countervailing decree to that of Bonaparte, are the immediate causes of the Embargo being laid, and it appears to be firm determination of the majority of both houses, who voted for the law, to continue it untill both France and England come to a sense of justice towards us.

"The Friends of the law here are of opinion, that it will produce a favorable effect on our negociation with England:—I am fearful of the contrary."

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted for Lottery Tickets, to the Managers of the Presbyterian Church Lottery, are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN WILKINS,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
WILLIAM PORTER, } Managers.

Pittsburgh, January 11, 1808.

BARLEY.

Fifty-three Cents per Bushel will be given for Merchantable Barley, at the Pittsburgh Point Brewery. Farmers are requested to be particular in having their Barley well cleaned, as a deduction will be made for any deficieney. Rye mixed with Barley is found to be extremely pernicious. The Rye stalks being much longer than those of Barley, can be easily taken out of the sheaf before threshing.

Merchantable Barley should weigh forty-eight pounds per bushel, and not contain any mixture of Wheat or Rye.

For J. O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, 9th January, 1808.

P. SHIRAS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

WILL leave Pittsburgh, on or before the 1st of January—would advise those who may need his assistance, to make early application—or it may not be in his power to pay them the necessary attention.

Dec. 1, 1807.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an Ordinance of the Town Council of the Borough of Beaver, passed the 3d day of September, 1804, entitled, "An Ordinance to sell In and Out-Lots in the Borough of Beaver, for Taxes." Public Notice is hereby given, to all persons owning or claiming unseated In or Out-Lots in the Borough of Beaver, to come forward by themselves or their agents, and discharge the Taxes due on the same to the Borough Treasurer, within the space of three months from this date, otherwise they will be sold in pursuance of said Ordinance.

David Johnson,
John Eberhart,
Robert Moore,
Stewart Rowan, } Town Council of the Borough of Beaver.

Attest.
John K. Shannon.
Beaver, December 27, 1807.

PETER DECLARY,

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Pittsburgh, that he has again commenced teaching Music, to wit:—

Forte Piano, Violin and Flute.

His terms are moderate, and from his long experience as a teacher, he flatters himself he will give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their instruction. Those who have no Forte Piano can be accommodated with one by him.

Application to be made to him at Mr. William Eichbaum's.

Pittsburgh, January 11, 1808.

To be Let on Ground Rent,

LOTS Nos. 193 and 194, in Pittsburgh, affording fronts on Water, Smithfield and Front streets.

Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 11, 1808.

JOSEPH HARBESON.

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Streets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*

Copper and Tin Manufactures,

in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatter's Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line,
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention of pursuing the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

*** One new Brewing Copper, ready made, containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the Box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

By yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan.* 4.

A letter from a respectable gentleman at Washington, announces Mr. Rose's arrival at that city. It is stated, that Mr. Rose has said that his powers to negociate are very extensive; and that a war with England will not take place unless the government of the United States are predetermined on it.

From Washington City, December 31.

The report of a challenge from general Wilkinson to Mr. Randolph proves to be true. This morning handbills, with the signature of Jas. Wilkinson, were found stuck up all over Washington, in which John Randolph, member of congress, is posted as a prevaricating, base, calumniating scoundrel, poltroon and coward.

It is understood that the secretary of war intends to resign sometime hence, and among other candidates for the office, gen. W. has been named. Some suppose that if he were to put Mr. R. out of the way he would not lose much favor at the palace.

Mr. PIES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he intends teaching DANCING, another quarter, in this place.—Grateful for favours received, he hopes for a continuance of patronage. He will open school again at Mrs. Irwin's long room, on Wednesday, 6th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Pittsburgh, January 4th, 1808.

A number of Boatmen Wanted,

TO go to the Niagara river, for the next season, to commence on the 1st of March, 1808, to whom generous wages will be given. Apply to

WILLIAM VALENTINE.

Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1808

NOTICE.

DISSOLVED this day, by mutual consent, the partnership lately known by the firm of *Thomas Cooper & Son*, brass founders.—All those who stand indebted to the said firm as also those who have any claims, will please to settle their accounts with Thomas Cooper, jun. who is duly authorised to pay and receive the same.

THOMAS COOPER,
THOMAS COOPER, Jun.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 30, 1807.

THE business will in future be carried on by *Thomas Cooper, Jun.* who returns his sincere thanks for the many favors conferred by a generous public, and very respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

N. B. At the old stand, in the stone house, on the bank of the Monongahela river, the highest price will be given for *old copper, brass, pewter* and *lead*.

FOR SALE,

1000 *Barrels of Lake Salt,*

Of the best quality. Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days, will be taken in payment.

BRACKEN & BRICELAND.

Pittsburgh, December 28, 1807.

N. B. All those indebted to the subscribers for six months and upwards, are earnestly requested to come forward and discharge their respective accounts on or before the 15th day of January next, as no longer indulgence will be given.

BRACKEN & BRICELAND.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having been appointed Collector of Taxes, for the year 1807, of Pitt Township, and having called on those assessed at two several times for payment of said taxes; and many having neglected to pay him, he now gives this public Notice, that unless they come forward and pay said Taxes at the store of Mr. Henry Fulton, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh, on or before the first day of February next, he will at that time put the Duplicate into the hands of a magistrate to sue all those who have not made payment, without distinction, and have the money recovered as speedy as the law will authorize.

JOHN DILLER, *Collector.*

Pitt township, Dec. 29, 1807.

A MILLER,

Who can be well recommended, will meet with employment and generous wages, by applying to

WEST ELLIOTT.

Sawmill Run, Sept. 22, 1807.

N. B. A single man would be preferred.

A number of well finished Stills,

made out of the best Copper, and by one of the best workmen in the Copper business in the country, are for sale at the

Copper and *Tin-Plate working Shop*,

In Fourth Street, next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly occupied by John Hampsher, and is now carried on by the widow Eve Hampsher,) where all kinds of Copper work is made and sold at a very reasonable rate. Also, a quantity of TIN WARE, ready made, will likewise be sold reasonable. The highest price will be given for old Brass, Copper and Pewter.

A few barrels of good WHISKEY for sale at the same place.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1807.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

Storage and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber having erected a suitable building, will now be able to accommodate those who please to favour him in the above Business, either by receiving and forwarding Goods agreeable to orders, with care and dispatch, or by making Sales or Purchases on a moderate Commission.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, 16th October, 1807.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

Depreciation Lands for Sale

BY ENNION WILLIAMS.

Twenty-seven Tracts situated in Nicholson's District, on the waters of Conequenessing Creek and its vicinity, of the first and second quality, and numbered as follows, to wit:—No. 9, 11, 18, 19, 23, 115, 116, 117, 122, 126, 132, 133, 54, 121, 127, 4, 5, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 30, 31, 114, 118. and 119, for which an indisputable title can be given, and a liberal credit allhwed. The terms may be known by application to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ENNION WILLIAMS.

November 13, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP*.

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH*.

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE.

TWO BRICK HOUSES, & LOTS,

Situate on Union Street and the Diamond, and on the same range with George Stevenson's tavern.

The houses are newly built, two stories high and well fininished. They are subject to a small yearly ground rent. Notes at three, six and nine months, with good security will be taken in payment, by the subscriber living opposite the Market House. JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1807.

JONES & STRICKLAND,

Ship-wrights & BoatBuilders.

INFORM the public that they are now engaged in this business, and carry it on at the mouth of Suke's run, adjoining the French Yard, where orders for any kind of KEEL-BOATS, BARGES, SKIFTS, &c. will be punctually attended to, and executed in a manner that shall be neat and strong, and on the most reasonable terms. Having stuff on hand, and of the best kind, they will be enabled to fill orders with dispatch. From their long experience in ship and boat building, they feel confident that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders.

Application may be made to either of us at our yard, or to GEORGE ROBINSON, Merchant, Pittsburgh.

N. B. A Keel Boat, fit for the Mississippi trade, for sale, apply as above.

Pittsburgh, July 20th, 1807.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at four dollars per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, irected to the subscriber, will be carefully attend

For J. O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

September 22, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

Baltimore Rolling & Slitting Mill.

THE subscribers are daily receiving from the Manufactory, a complete supply of 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20 penny hoop iron suitable for Cut Nails, also Spike and Nail Rods of all sizes, manufactured from Iron of the best quality, and executed in the neatest manner, which they sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash, or on the usual credit for acceptances in Baltimore; they also execute orders (if for more than a ton) in the neatest manner at very short notice.

ANDREW & THOMAS ELLICOTT.

Baltimore, 11th mo. 2d, 1807. 6m.

TURNING,

In all its branches, oval and round,

IN IVORY, WOOD, OR METAL,

Useful and Ornamental,

EXECUTED on the shortest notice, and the most reasonable terms, in Market Street, near Z. Cramer's Book Store, by

ARNOLD EICHBAUM.

N. B. Umbrellas and Parasoles, made and repaired.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1807.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a general assortment of fresh GOODS, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or such produce as may suit him.

He has also on hand a large quantity of *Leeper's Snuff*, in kegs, bottles and bladders, which he will dispose of at cost and carriage.

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23, 1807.

N. B. Those indebted will particularly oblige me by calling and having their accounts closed with the present year, as all after that time will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery. tf

---

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Store from his former stand in Wood Street, into his house opposite the Cross Keys, in Wood Street, where he is now opening and offers for sale a general assortment of *MERCHANDIZE*, as usual for cash or country produce.

JOHN OSBORNE.

Pittsburgh Nov. 9, 1807.

WOOLMAN GIBSON,

At the corner of Market and Front Street in Pittsburgh, has just received a large and extensive supply of

Woolen and other Goods,

Suitable for the present season, which he will sell low for cash.

November 17, 1807.

NATHANIEL RICHARDSON,

Market-street, between Second & Third Streets,

HAS received a neat assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

Which, with a general assortment of

Groceries & Liquors,

He is determined to sell on moderate terms.

HE continues to carry on the manufacture of SOAP and CANDLES, where a constant supply can be depended on—Also, *Spermaceti Candles*, by the box or smaller quantity.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 3, 1807.

William Gazzam, Pay-Master,

IN ACCOUNT WITH

The 141st Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia.

1806.	DR.	*Dolls.*	*Cts*
Feb. 17.	Received from Thomas Greenough, collector by the hands of Peter Bowman.	15	00
Sept. 25.	Rec. from M. M'Eown	10	00
1807.			
Nov. 3.	Rec. from T. Greenough	50	00
9.	Rec. from M. M'Eown	20	00
11.	Rec. from ditto	10	00
24.	Rec. from ditto	40	10
Dec. 14.	Rec. from ditto	32	10
		180	20
	Amount of the several sums paid	108	00
	Balance due the regiment,	72	19

1806.	CR.	*Dolls.*	*Cts.*
Feb. 17.	Paid Peter Bowman	1	50
	J. Dodds, services	11	38
Sept. 25.	M'Eown, collector	1	00
	Samuel Cochran	5	00
1807.			
Sept. 11.	J. Dodds his act.	27	62
Nov. 9.	John Scull, do.	4	00
	William Foster	2	00
Dec. 14.	M'Eown	9	20
	John Young	2	00
	Thomas Jones	11	00
	D. G. Jones	6	00
	Thomas Sheldon	11	00
	David Jones	6	00
	M'Eown balance for collecting to this time	1	20
	My premium	9	10
		108	20

We have examined the accounts of William Gazzam, paymaster of the 141st Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, and find the above balance of dolls. 72 19 1-2 due to the said Regiment. Witness our hands and seals, this second Monday of December, 1807.

WILLIAM WILKINS, *Lieut. Col.*
GEORGE STEWART, *First Major.*
JAMES IRWIN, *Captain.*
JOHN H. CHAPLIN, *Captain.*

ALLEN & CLEVELAND,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public of their removal from Mr. Abner Barker's Store, to the Store lately occupied by E. Denny, Esq. for the Auction and Commission business, (2d door above Third, in Market street,) where they have for sale a variety of

European & India Piece Goods

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 107.

Ten Dollars Reward.

ON this 18th day of December, 1807, very early in the morning, John Cissney rode away with a light chesnut coloured Mare, my property, as I have strong reason to believe with a felonious intent.—The said Mare is about 14 hands high, has some white in her face, between 5 and 6 years old, shod all round. The said Cissney is short and stout, pock-marked, and one of his eye-lids drawn rather down; had on a dark coat and corded overalls, the colour not particularly recollected.—Whoever delivers the said Mare to Robert Elrod at James Herron's, tavern-keeper, M'Kee's Port, or to Thomas Cannon, Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

ROBERT ELROD.

Whereas my wife Margaret Patton has left my house with a certain Michael Rock, and took therefrom my property to a considerable amount, I will give a reward of Five Dollars for apprehending them, so that they may be brought to punishment. They were seen going down the river in a canoe.

his
Thomas ‡ Patton
mark.

Allegheny county, Dec. 21, 1807.

NOTICE.

THE Sheriff of Allegheny county having advertised for sale, in the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 29th ult. certain property owned by the subscriber, he hereby acquaints the public, that the debt for which his property was taken in execution, is paid; he has also understood, that certain persons are making arrangements to purchase said property, and as he does not wish to give his *neighbours* and *friends* any unnecessary trouble, he intends this notice particularly for their use.

WILLIAM VALENTINE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1808.